

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The **PRODUCT.**—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For **COAST PORTS**, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus, will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
51 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, 11th May, 1893.

The Imperial Institute was opened by Her Majesty the Queen yesterday; the weather proved brilliant, and the route was lined by thousands of enthusiastic spectators. The Queen drove in an open carriage drawn by six cream-colored horses. There was a splendid Naval and Military display, including detachments from India and the Colonies. The Great Hall of the Institute presented an imposing and gorgeous spectacle. Her Majesty, in reply to the address presented by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, stated that she recognised in the Institute a fitting symbol of the unity of the Empire. H. R. H. the Duke of York and the Princess Mary of Teck drove up together, and received a perfect ovation on their arrival.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Bank of Australia is now paying its acceptances.

On the 5th ult., we announced that the above named Bank had suspended payment with a liability of three millions sterling; five days later Reuter wired that it had re-opened its doors. Our latest message may, we think, be accepted as a certainty that the depositors in the Commercial Bank are perfectly safe. In these depressing times we must be thankful for small mercies.—*Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.*

A STEAMER ASHORE.

Misses Butterfield & Son have courteously informed us that they have received a telegram to-day from Shanghai stating that their steamer *Wakamoa* is ashore on the Shanghai Promontory. No details are to hand.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Peking Spring Races were held on 28th and 29th ult. and were a great success.

H.M.S. *Firebrand* and the German gunboat *Wolf* were at Wanchow on the 4th inst.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yava* left Singapore for this port at 1 p.m. yesterday.

THE silk ex the *Empress of China* was delivered in New York on the 11th inst., 19 days from Yokohama.

A FULL report of the Ratepayers' Association meeting, held this afternoon at the City Hall, will appear in our next issue.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

EARLY yesterday morning a Chinese woman was found dead, with her head nearly cut off, in a hut at Ma-tau-wai, near the Eastern Cemetery of British Kowloon. Her husband is missing, and is supposed to have killed her through jealousy.

THE Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s steamer *Huangshan* came out of dock this forenoon, and took her usual place on the Macao route at 2 p.m. The *Huangshan*, which has been running for the past few days between here and Macao, is now in the berth for Canton and will leave at 8 a.m. to-morrow. The *Falshun* goes into dock in a few days.

THE Eastern and Australian Co.'s steamer *Memmut*, Capt. Hugh Craig, bound for Sydney and Melbourne, via ports of call, will leave to-morrow afternoon for Macao to embark opium for Sydney and a number of Portuguese officials for Dilly, Timor. The *Memmut* will leave Macao to-morrow on Sunday forenoon.

DR. EDWARD BEDDOE, U.S. Consul at Amoy and one of America's brightest journalists, is at present a resident in the Hongkong Hotel. The famous wit of the Philadelphia Clover Club, we understand, will shortly pay a visit to the land immortalised by Dr. Beddoe has special business in Chicago.

At a recent meeting of the Inter-Colonial Postal Conference, at Brisbane, the motion for establishing a second cable route from the Pacific to Vancouver was agreed to, as were resolutions in favor of a postal service via the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the introduction of uniform time in Australia, on the principle of the hour zone system.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 p.m.:—

Polka, "Chippies".....Flavio Fara
Quadrille, "Les Petites de Camille".....Danza
Waltz, "Maiden".....Danza
Schottische, "Columbia".....Smith
Lancers, "Bavarian".....Buckland
Quadrille, "Jolly Company".....Karl Kapf
Valse, "Minnie".....Mills.

UNSAVORY rumours are to hand regarding the running of Blackberry in the Champions Stakes at the recent Shanghai Race Club Meeting. "An Old Sportsman" is of opinion that these vague insinuations of what is all tommy-rot. But nevertheless Mr. D. E. Sassoon is very much to blame for not having made the usual declaration in the Champions. In the Fax East the straightest man going has quite enough to do to avoid the tongue of scandal without going out of his way to create unnecessary trouble.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "Dampool," suggests that Francis, Q.C., and Master, solicitor, should be made to pay the entire costs of the Fraser-Smith v. Jockey Club case. Well! Well! And he gives his reasons for arriving at this conclusion—the said reasons forming the tallest libel we have come across for a very long time. The *Hongkong Telegraph*, and all good time, will give Francis, Q.C., and Master, solicitor, all they deserve in this interesting little case, *pro bono publico*.

A SHANGHAI contemporary thusly:—A wealthy landed proprietor of Soochow, curious to know how many loving Buddhist monks—monks who are not attached to any monastery—there were in that city, posted a placard the other day, in one of the principal thoroughfares of Soochow, notifying that he would dispense sums to wandering monks in a large and ancient monastery near the Governor's *Yamen*. On the day named there appeared dirty, ragged and beggarly-looking votaries of Buddha to the number of 2,343, who came to claim his portion of 200 cash and four *man-fao*, or meat balls rolled up in steamed dough, as well as a meal of boiled rice and vegetables at the rate of fifty cash per man. The donor's curiosity has now been satisfied, but his thirst after knowledge cost him over \$350.

THAT meanest and most contemptible of all mean beings, the professional dog-thief, seems to be as much in evidence in the Model Settlement as in our own afflicted island. Scarcely a week passes but complaints are made of the loss of some valuable dog for whose recovery advertisements are inserted and rewards offered. That it is a profitable "business" experience has taught us, for the rascals that we have paid for "recovered" wonks would more than pay the cost of a new wig and gown for the "Rajah" and consequently we go for fellow-travelers. We appreciate the following agreement, which was concluded in Shanghai on the 11th inst. in the hope that it may lead to the recovery of the missing canine:—

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From "Venus Fong" Harkow Road, at morning, the Ball-dog "Bully Boy," white with small black spots.

HARRY MATTIAID.

At the Magistrate's today, before Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, Ng Fook, a house boy, was charged by Mr. L. Darby, acting manager of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, with theft of \$50, on the night of the 2nd May, or on the following day. Mr. Darby had the note in his pocket-book about 6.30 p.m. on the 2nd inst. That was the last he saw of the note. The pocket-book was in the pocket of his coat, which he took off at about 10.30 on going to bed, at his house in Upper Richmond Road. He then took the book out and put it on a table. There were other notes (not more than \$15) and papers along with the \$50 note. Next morning (3rd) he did not look for the pocket-book, which he had in his pocket all day as usual, but during the 4th he had occasion to examine it, and found the \$50 note gone. Probably it had been removed while he was in the bathroom on the morning of the 3rd or 4th inst. The prisoner was in the service of Mr. Ellis (who lived in the same house) and could get into Mr. Darby's room, but had no business there, except occasionally as substitute for his own boy. The \$50 had been paid to Mr. Darby by Dr. Lawson at the Club, and prisoner would not know of it unless he had heard from the Club boys. The prisoner denied the offence, and no evidence was as yet to hand against him. The case was remanded until Tuesday next, (5th) till being allowed in two sittings of \$100 each.

H.M.S. *Sworn* was underlined to sail from Wanchow for Japan, and perhaps Korea, on the 8th inst.

MR. T. Lay, lately returned from leave of absence, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs at Kichiang.

H.M.S. *Albatross*, with Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle on board, left Swatow for Amoy yesterday morning at 6 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES SYMONS, the popular United States Consul at Canton, has been on a visit to this colony for the past few days.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Malacca* left London for this port on the 6th inst.

MR. SWATOW—I think Foochow is the filthiest city in the world.
MR. KOLING—Sir, you forget there is an Amoy man present!

THE Formosa tea season has been humming for some time past and large consignments of the new leaf are now being sent to Amoy for transshipment abroad—principally to the United States.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 2.30 a.m. yesterday, and left again at 1 p.m. for this port via Shanghai. She may probably arrive here on Tuesday morning.

THE remains of H. E. Pan Chin-wen, late Fung-tai of Fokien, arrived at Shanghai, from Foochow, on the 6th inst. The usual ceremonies were observed, and the funeral procession business was inaugurated on Monday morning last.

THE *N. C. Daily News* says that H.M.S. *Essex* pays off at Shanghai on the 12th inst., and her crew will come down to Hongkong in one of the Indo-China Co.'s steamers to meet the *Tyne* for passage to England. The *Porpoise* is to leave Hankow for Shanghai soon after the *Railleur*'s arrival there.

THE British community at Pagoda Anchorage is now wearing double-width mourning owing to the transfer of Mr. R. W. Hurst, British Vice-consul at that place, to the shipping office of the Shanghai Consulate. Official notification of the promotion on the amah to the vacated post has not yet been received.

SHANGHAI would seem to still have a little "bullion" available for investment. The buildings and ground occupied by the Empire Brewery, and which were acquired by the Hall and Holt Co-operative Co. Ltd. for something like \$20,000, have just been sold by the Liquidator of that concern for \$5,000.

It is reported that on Tuesday night last a junk was seized in British waters, off Stanley, by a Chinese launch, which carried off the prize to Lanchow. One of the junkmen escaped to Hongkong, and his statement is the only evidence of the alleged outrage. He says he was sent by his master to try to raise funds to get back the junk from the Chinese authorities, who are supposed to have been in the employ of the Salt Commissioner.

THE *N. C. Daily News* learns by private letter from Peking that in the suite of His Excellency Yang, the late appointed Chinese Envoy to the United States, Spain, and Peru, are two young Manchus named Shou-tung and Feng-sheng who have been specially drummed by the Board of Admiralty to travel through the three countries above named for the purpose of making thorough reports on the military and naval resources, as well as the political, social and religious conditions of the people.

Scene—Commissionariat headquarters, Hongkong.
Outside—Reclining at ease on their backs, three Indians from the Hongkong Regiment, on guard duty.

Inside—Scrubbing the floors, half a dozen British soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment, on punishment duty.

Superintending—A very Senior Warrant Officer of the General Staff.

Comment is superfluous.

As already notified Hancock's walking tournament will take place on the Race-course, Happy Valley, to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. Hancock will engage to walk down eight competitors in a four mile contest, taking on a fresh man at every quarter of a mile. No charge will be made at the gate but as Hancock is travelling as a professional walker, who has to live on something more solid than the smiles of his patrons, a collection will be taken up on the ground. The show is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

THUS a Shanghai contemporary:—Yesterday (the 6th inst.) being the Summer Solstice, every Chinaman was supposed to take out the large firewood-weighting family scale, or if he had not one himself, borrow his neighbor's and weigh each and every member of the family, from the patriarch to the infant. The Summer Solstice is the grand weighing-day for humanity within the borders of the Middle Kingdom. The custom is a very old one, and in this part of China there is a superstition that being weighed in one's summer costume for the occasion, with a green, raw spirit cloth planed somewhere within the depths of one's hair, is a sure preventative of sickness in the summer months, and that it also keeps one awake during the rowdy hours of a hot sultry summer afternoon. Especially is this valued by Ah Slog, who is anxious to keep the *Yung-shan* punkah going in the office, or to Ah Fat, the *Chik-chik* who has been known to have to go through desperate conflicts with his opium, after a peripatetic run, in order to guard the cushions of his vehicle against the light fingers of a passing thief.

EVER since the inception of the Cable "ring," formed some years ago by the companies owning lines in the East, our enterprising contemporary the *N. C. Daily News* has waged relentless war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even with the extra charge of 30 cents per word. The public, however, have found war on that cleverly contrived and ably executed scheme and has taken advantage of every possible opportunity of bringing the "Iniquitous monopoly" prominently before the public. In its issue of the 8th instant it returns to the charge in the following strain:—The Cable companies at first treated with contempt the efforts of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to compete with them for the European traffic, and considered themselves secure in the business even

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Fochow, May 6th.

alents he soon found that they had not met the fair ones that Sir Eddie had immortalized; and, as a critic, he felt it his duty to prove the truth or falsity of the immortal. He visited the favorite resort of Sir Eddie at Aiam, and met the gushing and beautiful damsel of Sir Eddie's dream, and was thunderstruck by the "charms" that had been claimed for the fair one. To prove that his criticisms were founded on fact, Mr. Scott took a snapshot camera and secured the "real one's" photo, thus placing himself in a position to show what Sir Eddie's ideal beauty had been. The picture was so highly colored, the description so vivid, that his overwrought fancy made the realism too great for Mr. Scott's appreciation and his critical calling would not permit his candid nature to be hoodwinked in any such way, or by his silence endorse any such rot. He was plain-spoken to his friends, and regretted that Sir Eddie's poetic fancy had soared so high and would naturally be laid to rest by all travellers who followed him to Japan and should not let his ideal, previous to leaving Japan. Mr. Scott, very kindly, promised to give us a few lines from the gifted pen and had suggested that the subject might be "Entering the Golden Gate," expressing his feelings whilst passing through the East and again entering civilization by the "Golden Gate" at San Francisco. Evidently the solitude of the broad Pacific caused him to think more of the old-sung praises of the gentle musings of Japan, or feeling that as her virtues and attractions had been published here he changed his mind and concluded to give his thoughts free play and he penned for *The Hong Kong Telegraph* a few lines, which his signature attached will cause it to be as widely read as Sir Eddie's "stop-over." While Mr. Scott has come nearer the truth than Sir Eddie's overdrawn picture, yet we must candidly say that his dispute at the senseless twaddle of the great poet has caused him to go to the other extreme and he has painted the fair ones of Japan in too dark colors. A happy medium between the views of the two great writers would have made the picture all that the real ones are familiar with.—Yokohama *Box of Curator*.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Owing to the great famine in Shanai, the Emperor has given twenty thousand piculs of rice to be distributed among the people of that province, but the difficulty in conveying these piculs to the seat of the famine causes great expense, amounting to thirty thousand dollars. Consequently H.E. Li Hing-chang has appropriated ten thousand dollars for the purpose, and the remaining sum will be raised by means of subscription.

The creeks in and about the Shanghai City have not been cleaned out since 1887, when H.E. Hung Chao Huan was Taitai at Shanghai, and the filling up of these muddy water-ways causes great inconvenience to the residents in the neighbourhood. A meeting was called by the City Magistrate at which he advised H.E. Shiao, Commander of the 1st Fusiliers, to order his troops, who are now at leave, to set about deepening and widening the creeks, and digging will be commenced within a few days.

Tang Koh Sang, Director of the Tientsin Railway Company, has petitioned Li Hung-chang to the effect that owing to the occasional attacks of illness caused by his over drinking, he is unable to manage the affairs of the Company and he therefore begged to be allowed to retire. His resignation being accepted he has left his service. H.E. Li has ordered the sub-manager, Woo Tung Fong to fill the vacant post and Chang Tih, the expert Taitai of Kiang Su, and Woo Chih Chang, the expert Foo of Kwang Se, are to be the sub-managers.

For a number of years past the Chinese postal agencies at Chinkiang have been in the habit of receiving through their agents in the different treaty ports dutiable goods which might amount, if taxed by the Customs authorities, to quite a respectable sum yearly. Apparently this matter has escaped their notice, so far, but it has not lasted long, for with the advent of the new Commissioner of Customs, orders were given to search all the mail bags that came to the port and the consequence has been that one well known postal agency has had nearly \$2,000 worth of valuable articles confiscated by the Customs officials, beyond hope of redemption.

About six miles distant from the port of Wuhu to the island of Shiao with its fort and garrison of a thousand men, besides a couple of guard boats stationed there all the year round "to protect passing boats." On the night of the 20th ult., as three well-laden passenger boats came to the island in order to be under the protection of the fort and guard boats for the night, a like number of Yangtze *kaits*—fast boats of innocent appearance enough, also moored alongside the traders, who seeing only a couple of men in each boat paid no attention to them. At midnight the men on board these boats, who had been in concealment within the boats all this time, arose, and while the boatmen on board the traders, fatigued by a hard day's work, lay fast asleep, the former quietly took away all their arms and *yahts* and as quietly towed the whole three past the island into midstream. After accomplishing this feat the pirates gave a yell loud enough to arouse the "Seven Sleepers" and then rushed into the passenger boats brandishing knives and rusty muskets, which under the light of a dozen torches were sufficiently visible to make the boatmen on board the traders in the greatest of fear. One man had the temerity to remonstrate, but sword cut soon silenced him. Over 1,500 worth of property was taken by the pirates.

A ploughman of Tai-hang who had been arrested for alleged complicity in an extensive robbery two years ago in that town having confessed his guilt to the sub-judge, was sent last summer to Shanghai according to custom to be tried by the Taitai before being sent to the Provincial Judge at Soochow, where his final sentence would be passed. Being questioned by the Taitai the prisoner, Chang Fu-chung, denied his guilt, claimed to be only a poor countryman, and declared that he had been arrested out of spite by the Taitai of Tai-hang. He was then sent to Shanghai and had been forced to say that he was one of the robbers because he could not stand the tortures he had been subjected to by the sub-judge. Under the circumstances, Nish, Taitai, could not find the prisoner guilty, and so sent him back to Tai-hang to be retried. At that place, under the light of the evidence of further tortures at the hands of the exasperated sub-judge, Chang Fu-chung was forced again to confess his guilt, and so was again sent to Shanghai to appear his evidence before the Taitai. But when the man gave the same story, and he was sent back once more to Tai-hang. This time saw game went on three times, and this is the fourth time that Chang Fu-chung has appeared at Shanghai, and at all intervals and purposes this game ought to go on till doomsday. To get at the truth, therefore, it has been decided to order the sub-judge of Tai-hang to confront his prisoner in Shanghai and this official is expected to arrive there in a day or two.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Fochow, May 6th.

A native bank in the city had to close its doors on Monday last. It was known as the Kin-chun bank. The liabilities were \$5,000.

Yet another failure has taken place in the place—goods trade this week, though with smaller liabilities than those previously reported, namely \$6,000.

The remains of the late Provincial Treasurer, Pian, who died a fortnight ago, were removed to his own country in Anhui on Sunday last in one of the Chinese gun-boats, his family and many friends accompanying them.

Thursday last was the anniversary of the Viceroy's birthday. It was observed in the customary manner. All the officials and many other mandarins of high rank assembled at the Viceroy's *yamen* to offer their congratulations, and several grand banquets were given.

The New Provincial Treasurer, T'ung, has issued a proclamation informing the people that in all cases of trouble or disagreement among them, they must send their petitions to the Judge of the Prefecture. It is only in the event of their failing to obtain justice or protection in that court that they are to come to him.

A native cargo boat, from the interior, laden with firewood, and in charge of four men, came to grief as she neared her destination. To avoid collision with a steam launch, the helmsman steered her off unguidedly and ran her midships against the tug anchor chain of a large junk when she at once capsized. Three of the men, who were good swimmers, reached the river bank in safety, but the fourth was unfortunately drowned.

The piratical case reported by us last week has been enquired into by H.E. the Viceroy. It was that of a Ningpo junk bound for this port having been attacked by pirates and having been robbed of the whole of her cargo. It appears that the attack took place in the neighbourhood of Tachow in the province of Chekiang, and His Excellency has addressed the Taitai of the district asking for an explanation, and ordering that the captains and crews of the two war-junks, stationed there for the special purpose of suppressing piracy, be summarily dismissed.—Echo.

SHAHSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Shaohsing, April 24th, 1893.

The Chinese are a wonderful people! A strange compound of right and wrong, of force and weakness, of corruption and decay seem to be written on all material objects that strike the eye; and all their institutions even appear to be honeycombed with dishonest dealings and questionable practices; yet, beneath all this unwholesome material, there are moral forces at work, which act as salt to the nation, and help greatly to the preservation of the empire. In their internal administration, such principles are introduced and acted upon, and are allowed to penetrate and operate upon the lowest of the low, even right into their prisons, as prove most wholesome and effective in certain cases, especially in bringing about a reformation of character and conduct in those troublesome and lawless individuals—the ticket-of-leave men.—I mean those convicts who have been transported from their Native towns or villages for some dreadful or diabolical crime, and who, after being kept in durbania ville for a time, are allowed to wander about the streets of the city, and to beg and beggar for their bread at all the shops they can reach, and to impose on every simple citizen or peasant they come across—being recognized as properly legalized beggars, having official authority to beg for their living. Now, the unwritten law of rewards and punishments is made use of by the Chinaman in the reformation of these men and women—for there are women-transportees, or female convicts, too. And the local government, instead of employing a man specially to look after this class of criminals, holds out to the convicts themselves certain emoluments, and promises to certain positions, even to becoming the sailor or officer of the crew. The man who attains to this honour by consistent good conduct is called *Chin-tou* (although the character "Chin" originally and principally belonged to the army and was applied to military matters, yet now-a-days it is applied not only to deserters, but to all persons banished to other parts for any crime). We have had two of these *Chin-tou* connected with the church at the city of Hainghien. Their steadiness of conduct was stimulated and encouraged, they were banished from the province of Shaohsing to the city of Hainghien. The *Chin-tou*, who is a Shaohsing man also, received him and lodged him into all the mysteries of his prison life; and daily or monthly went himself in person to receive the stipulated allowance for such prisoners. This chief ought not to have done, but the prisoner himself should present himself for his allowance. Alas! this new arrival soon made good his escape, and, as he was well known to his native place in Shaohsing, he gave the man who was the cause of his banishment a most severe beating, leaving the man for dead. Of course, he was again arrested, when, to the magistrate, to his home and dismay, discovered that the prisoner was the man whom he had banished a few months ago to Chekiang.

In the maritime Mr. Han—the *Chin-tou* of the convicts at Hainghien, and the one connected with us—had been daily drawing the allowance due to the escaped prisoner, having neglected to inform the proper authorities at the time of the escape. (Of course, dispatches were sent from Shaohsing demanding an explanation of the prisoner's whereabouts, and the escape had not been forwarded to Shanghai, etc., etc.) The Hainghien Magistrate, Ying Lai-yi, was in a pretty kettle of fish; Mr. Han, the *Chin-tou*, was sent for, and the said runaway demanded: Mr. Han at once brought the beggar who had been personating the escaped prisoner under his own instructions—ever since the Shaohsing convict had fled! Poor Han had returned for years, nor he could not stand the "tortures" in this case. Having accepted through fear to inform the Hainghien of the flight of the prisoner, in the first instance, he was driven to the next and the next step in the affair in order to defend himself from the just punishment due to his crime. The *Chin-tou* was found to be involved in the case, but his friends—when he was summoned to appear—reported him as having recently died! As it was safer for this subordinate to be dead than to have his head taken off! Moreover, his being dead would secure the property of his wife and sons from confiscation. Poor Han, the chief, and a thousand stripes at once from the enraged Magistrate, Yang Lai-yi. And (by some means,

after Chinese fashion, he does get pardoned after having undergone a long term of imprisonment, and much personal suffering, he will then have to begin to reform all over again before he can stand the post of *Chin-tou*. Some are might say, "Oh, will such a man ever be reinstated in his former position?" Well, the Chinaman knows how to manipulate and utilize very bad stuff indeed; pirates and rebels and prostitutes are bought over by rewards and tempting offers; the two former classes being made magistrates or captains and even major-generals, proving faithful to their trust and loyal to their king! whilst the latter class of unfortunates turn out virtuous women, faithful to their husbands, and trustworthy in all their new relations of life! To the onlooker, right seems turned upside down! Yet much of the administration of government in this country is carried out on these lines. Can this go on for ever or will there be a sudden and mighty collapse one day? If those moral forces we have spoken of, which are working underneath all this perversion, become weaker and weaker, there will then come a tremendous crash, and the whole fabric fall to pieces. May such a catastrophe be averted, is our prayer! What China wants is closest contact with the spiritual forces of Christianity, which shall so melt and mould her own moral forces as to make her receptive to those higher spiritual powers which can raise her people morally and change the nation radically. May this happy time come speedily. We must not lose heart; obdurate as the people are and hostile as the officials may be, we have powers and forces behind us which, if used wisely and energetically, no obduracy nor hostility can withstand. When those democratic elements that play their part unobtrusively among the people now, are properly educated by the truths of Christianity, then the common-sense of the Chinaman will assert itself on the side of right, which by its accumulated force from their vast numbers, will overwhelm and sweep away the old conservative and despotic elements which now keep the nation back in bonds.—*Mercury*.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A London barber has been fined £15 for supplying beer to people who went to his shop to get their hair cut.

In the Isle of Man there are no death duties, no income tax, and, with the exception of a small duty on beer, no excise.

The gold standard is gaining converts almost every year among the countries of Europe. Greece is now making the change.

In Germany five new industrial courts of arbitration have been established for settling disputes between miners and their employers.

During the last twenty years the area of land in England under the plough has diminished by very nearly 2,000,000 acres, or over 14 per cent.

A copy of the first edition of Columbus' letter in Latin, announcing the discovery of America, printed in Rome in 1493, sold in London for £315.

A German Imperial loan of 195,228,147 marks has been authorized, which 52,000,000 marks are to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

The Austrian War Office has decided to adopt the bullet-proof cloth, one-third of an inch thick, invented by Herr Lyander, an engineer living in Paris.

Mohammedanism is largely on the increase in the British West African colony of Sierra Leone, one-tenth of the population now being of that faith.

The Australian colony of Victoria produced 665,000 ounces of gold last year, an increase of 4,000 ounces over 1891, and the largest yield since 1866.

Four thousand working people have been thrown out of employment in New South Wales by the stoppage of several collieries in the Rhondda Valley.

It looks as though the coöperative system in Great Britain, which has been so much talked of for twenty-five years, was weakening. A good many branches do not pay.

English ironmasters are astonished at the fact that the "protected" Germans are sending steel into the centre of England at prices against which the native workers cannot compete.

The overthrown King of Dahomey has addressed an appeal to "all civilized nations" for sympathy with his cause, which, he says, is that of right and justice, in his struggle with France.

Sheep-rearing is declining greatly in New South Wales. The number of sheep in the colony on January 1st this year was 58,919,616, a decrease of 3,211,800 compared with the year previous.

Over 189,000 there were 4,651 desertions from the British Army. There were 10,803 conscripts, and 283,100 minor punishments imposed. The general conduct of the soldiers is improving.

There is serious talk in France of building a canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, so that the Mediterranean trade for other countries need not be carried within range of the English guns at Gibraltar.

A group of Socialists gave alarm to King Leopold's troops at Brussels, the other day. They rushed up with red flag and shouted, "Long live universal suffrage!" but did not attack the officers as expected.

Australasian shipments of wheat to Europe in January, February and March were 5,564,000 bushels, against 2,412,000 bushels in the first quarter of 1892, and 5,735,000 bushels in the first quarter of 1891.

Venezuela is to have a new 1-cent stamp similar in form and size to the U.S. Columbian issue. It will bear a representation of the landing made by the subordinate of Columbus on the coast of Venezuela in the year 1498.

Cliffhangers in England grew more and more popular. Clifford has happened a remarkably steep line, cut in a tunnel from the gorge of the Aven to the summit of Clifton Rocks. The gradient is one foot in two feet, and the tunnel 27 by 18 feet.

A balloon carrying three passengers left Buzsacs at midnight recently. Mr. Toul, a professional aeronaut, was in charge. Over Estampes, Toul fell from the balloon and was dashed to pieces. The two other passengers continued the voyage.

In the manufacture of beer last year in the United Kingdom 55,824,570 bushels of malt and corn and 2,091,720 cwt. of sugar were used. The duties paid amounted to £10,079,078. London is the largest brewing centre, having 139 breweries. Burton comes next.

Telegraph lines to the Zambesi Territory have but a brief existence, according to present experience. Elephants knock them down, the carmen steal the thick lines for mending purposes, and the Matabele, in appropriating the wire for necklaces and bangles.

A Scotchman named Proudfoot, who did recently in Natal, bequeathed £20,000 to the laborers in Moffat, Scotland. Thirty laborers in the village have resolved to use the money in establishing a public institution for the sick and aged poor and in maintaining a pension fund.

An immense crowd gathered at the docks at Christiania, Norway, and cheered as the *Yngling* passed down the harbor firing salutes. She will cruise along the coast, in order that the people may have a chance to see her, and daily in May will sail from Bergen for the United States.

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Executive Committee of the Anti-slavery Company has decided to discontinue Major von

Wissman's enterprise and to offer the Nyassa station to the Imperial Government. Funds are insufficient for the continuance of the new enterprise.

The scheme for the construction of a canal from the Ebro to the Danube, for the purpose of connecting the Baltic and the Black Sea, has assumed definite shape. The Austrian Government is to provide a great part of the capital, and the remainder has been subscribed by a London syndicate.

Lord Sackville-West is not expected to be enthusiastically active in the reception that will be accorded to Ambassador Bayard upon his arrival at the court of St. James. It was Mr. Bayard's unpleasant duty to pack Lord Sackville-West off home for his pernicious activity in what became historic as the "Marchion letter."

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 12th May, 1893. [540]

SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

THE MEETING advertised for 4 o'clock YESTERDAY, will be held at 12.30 P.M. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 13th inst. By Order of the Board, W. HUTTON POTTS, Liquidator. Hongkong, 12th May, 1893. [546]

WANTED—SITUATION IN CHINA.

A YOUNG unmarried European Gentleman, SPEAKING the "CHINESE MANDARIN DIALECT," with some knowledge of the WRITTEN LANGUAGE (to be proven by most competent Testimonials) and able to correspond in the English, Dutch, German and French Languages is looking for some situation in China.

SALARY not the principal object, but some reasonable prospect for future advancement in life would be welcome.

Address: THE NETHERLAND CONSULATE, at Hongkong, Shanghai or Amoy. Hongkong, 12th May, 1893. [560]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for public information that the VALUATION LIST for the Colony for 1893-94 will be OPEN to inspection at the TREASURY for 21 days, commencing on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1893.

By Command, G. T. M. O'BRIEN, Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 12th May, 1893. [561]

WANTED, FOR A GENTLEMAN, one comfortably FURNISHED ROOM with BATH-ROOM, in a respectable family (higher level preferred); no Board nor attendance required.

State price in writing to G. R., c/o French Consulate. Hongkong, 12th May, 1893. [563]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. The Company's Steamship

"NAMO," Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th May, 1893. [562]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1,165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Zeland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 12th May, 1893. [548]

Intimations.

KOCH'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 30, STANLEY STREET.

BOARD and LODGING, Per Day ... \$ 1.50

BOARD (TIFFIN and DINNER) Per Month ... \$25.00

Hongkong, 24th March, 1893. [570]

LEVY HERMANOS. JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.

Sole Agents for PATRICK PHILLIPS & Co. General. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telegraph Office.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Votander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPTICAL GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [573]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlla"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices. The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision. THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjacent the HOTEL, and is under the same Management. THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above. NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this Day Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at FOCHOW.

F. CAVE-THOMAS & Co. Fochow, 1st May, 1893. [545]

A. E. SKEELS & Co., Telegraphic Address "SOBRINGS" Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Under Messrs. Douglas Larraik & Co.'s Office.

MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurance effected.

FOR SALE by private treaty: THREE FIRE ENGINES and a large quantity of Valuable Machinery. Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [570]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIOS, &c., TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 13th May, 1893, AT 2.30 P.M. SHARP, AT THE AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, Comprising—

CHINESE PORCELAIN VASES, TOILET SETS, FLOWER JARS, PLAQUES, BOWLS, PLATES, ORNAMENTS, &c.

ALSO, JAPANESE PORCELAIN VASES, BOWLS, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, CUPS and SAUCERS, SILK and COTTON CLOTHES, PHOTO FRAMES, BAMBOO DOYLEYS, LACQUER-WARE, CHILDREN'S TOYS, &c., &c.

On view on Friday and Saturday A.M. TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery. A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers & Valuers.

Auction Mart, 17, Praya Central, Hongkong, 3th May, 1893. [543]

IN LIQUIDATION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

90,000 MANILA CIGARS, In Lots of 500, (Without Reserve)

AT THE AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 13th May, 1893, AT 4.30 P.M. SHARP.

On view and Samples obtained of the Auction Sale of Japanese and Chinese Curios. The above will be Sold immediately after the Auction Sale of Japanese and Chinese Curios.

SALE TERMS—Cash before delivery. A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers & Valuers.

Auction Mart, 17, Praya Central, Hongkong, 11th May, 1893. [556]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 139.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land, by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 15th day of May, 1893, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, G. T. M. O'BRIEN, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [558]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1893, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Value in £ s d.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

